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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 13:45:09 ON 15 APR 2004)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 13:45:32 ON 15 APR 2004
L1 STRUCTURE UPLOADED

L2 3 S L1 SSS FULL

FILE 'CPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:45:51 ON 15 APR 2004

L3 20 S L2
L4 3 S L3 AND CRYSTAL?

=> d bib abs 1-3

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 3 CPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 2001:851135 CPLUS

DN 135:371993

TI Methods for **crystallization** of N-(1(S)-ethoxycarbonyl-3-phenylpropyl)-L-alanine N-carboxyanhydride

IN Fukae, Masafumi; Ueda, Yasuyoshi

PA Kaneka Corporation, Japan

SO PCT Int. Appl., 41 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2001087858	A1	20011122	WO 2001-JP4059	20010515
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 2001056758	A5	20011126	AU 2001-56758	20010515
	SI 20817	C	20020831	SI 2001-20002	20010515
	EP 1283204	A1	20030212	EP 2001-930174	20010515
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
	TW 527351	B	20030411	TW 2001-90111623	20010515
	HR 2002000122	A1	20030430	HR 2002-122	20020211
	US 2002137944	A1	20020926	US 2002-19318	20020424
PRAI	JP 2000-141717	A	20000515		
	JP 2000-330339	A	20001030		
	JP 2000-352892	A	20001120		
	WO 2001-JP4059	W	20010515		

AB A solution of N-(1(S)-ethoxycarbonyl-3-phenylpropyl)-L-alanine N-carboxyanhydride (I) in a good solvent therefor is added to an aliphatic hydrocarbon solvent to **crystallize** the N-carboxy anhydride while inhibiting the compound from separating out as an oily matter or scale. In

this

process, an aliphatic hydrocarbon solvent is gradually added to a solution of I in a good solvent therefor at a temperature of 60° or lower over a 1/4 h or longer to **crystallize** I. This process is suitable for crystallization of I in an industrial scale without oil formation or scaling to give I of high purity with large grain diameter, good powder characteristic, and good handlability. I is used as a common intermediate for a series of angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors which are used for the treatment of hypertension. Thus, 32 g COCl₂ was blown into a solution of 25 g N-[1(S)-ethoxycarbonylphenylpropyl]-L-alanine in 500 mL CH₂Cl₂, refluxed

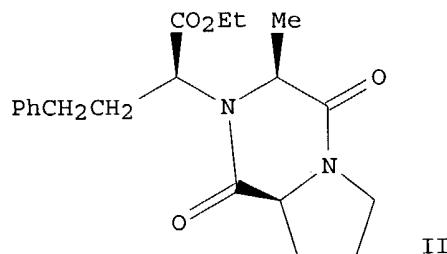
for 8 h on an oil bath (50°), distilled to remove CH₂Cl₂ containing COCl₂ and HCl, and treated with CH₂Cl₂ to give a .apprx.62 weight% solution of I in CH₂Cl₂ (98% yield). The above solution (63.2 g) was added dropwise to 250 mL n-cyclohexane at -12° over a period of 1 h, stirred at the same temperature for 1 h in a good solvent/aliphatic hydrocarbon solvent weight ratio of

0.15. The precipitated I **crystals** were filtered under reduced pressure, washed with 50 mL n-hexane, and dried at 25° for 1 h under reduced pressure to give I (93% recovery, 98% purity, ≤99% e.e. optical purity, and average grain diameter 50 μm). An amount of scaling adhered on the wall of the vessel was .apprx.6 weight%.

RE.CNT 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1999:96261 CAPLUS
DN 130:168658
TI Process for preparing pharmacologically acceptable salts of N-[1(S)-ethoxycarbonyl-3-phenylpropyl]-L-alanyl amino acids
IN Ueda, Yasuyoshi; Kinoshita, Koichi; Moroshima, Tadashi; Yanagida, Yoshifumi; Fuse, Yoshihide
PA Kaneka Corporation, Japan
SO PCT Int. Appl., 97 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9905164	A1	19990204	WO 1998-JP3240	19980721
	W: CA, CN, HU, IL, JP, KR, SG, SI, US				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	IN 184759	A	20000923	IN 1998-CA1259	19980720
	EP 967221	A1	19991229	EP 1998-932585	19980721
	R: AT, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL, IE				
	US 6335453	B1	20020101	US 1999-269107	19990319
	IN 186699	A	20011027	IN 1999-CA795	19990916
	IN 187670	A	20020601	IN 1999-CA796	19990916
	US 2002087007	A1	20020704	US 2001-989186	20011121
	US 6518436	B2	20030211		
	US 2003105327	A1	20030605	US 2002-295897	20021118
	US 6713628	B2	20040330		
PRAI	JP 1997-195865	A	19970722		
	IN 1998-CA1259	A	19980720		
	WO 1998-JP3240	W	19980721		
	US 1999-269107	A3	19990319		
	US 2001-989186	A3	20011121		
OS	CASREACT 130:168658; MARPAT 130:168658				
GI					



AB Claimed is a process for preparing pharmacol. acceptable salts of N-[1(S)-ethoxycarbonyl-3-phenylpropyl]-L-alanyl amino acids, comprising the steps of: condensing an amino acid with N-[1(S)-ethoxycarbonyl-3-phenylpropyl]-L-alanine N-carboxy anhydride (I) under basic conditions; decarboxylating the condensate under neutral to acidic conditions to prepare an N-[1(S)-ethoxycarbonyl-3-phenylpropyl]-L-alanyl amino acid; and converting the product to a pharmacol. acceptable salt thereof, characterized in that a series of procedures up to the formation of a pharmacol. acceptable salt or up to the withdrawal of the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof are carried out in an aqueous liquid to inhibit the production of a byproduct diketopiperazine, e.g. II. According to this process, high-quality pharmacol. acceptable salts of N-[1(S)-ethoxycarbonyl-3-phenylpropyl]-L-alanyl amino acids can be prepared in high yields in a cost-effective manner on a com. scale. Thus, a solution of 29.20 g I in 156 mL EtOAc was slowly added dropwise over 4 h at 19-20° to a mixture of 22.02 g L-proline, 20 mL EtOAc, and 22 mL H₂O (adjusted to pH 10.5 by adding 30 weight% aqueous NaOH) with stirring, while the pH of the reaction mixture was kept at pH 10.5±0.5 by adding 30 weight% aqueous NaOH during the reaction. After completing the addition, the reaction mixture was stirred for another 1 h under the same condition, warmed to 30°, made pH 4.5±0.2 by adding 35% weight% aqueous HCl, and stirred for 10 min to complete decarboxylation. The organic phase was separated and the aqueous phase was extracted once with EtOAc. The extract was combined and washed once with 5% volume of H₂O to give the water-saturated organic phase containing N-[1(S)-ethoxycarbonyl-3-phenylpropyl]-L-alanyl-L-proline (enalapril) (III) 14, II 0.5, N-[1(S)-carboxy-3-phenylpropyl]-L-alanyl-L-proline 0.4, and N-[1(S)-ethoxycarbonyl-3-phenylpropyl]-L-alanine 0.5 weight%. To the organic phase was added 10.49 g maleic acid and the resulting mixture was stirred at 30° for 1 h, cooled to 3° over 3 h, and was stirred for another 2 h to give, after filtration of the precipitated **crystals**, washing them with EtOAc chilled to 5°, and vacuum drying, 90% III maleate of ≥99% purity.

RE.CNT 25 THERE ARE 25 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1998:794984 CAPLUS
DN 130:38308
TI Process for obtaining quinapril hydrochloride and solvates useful for isolating and purifying quinapril hydrochloride
IN Monsalvatje Llagostera, Montserrat; Bartra Sanmarti, Marti; Tomas Navarro, Jaime; Puig Torres, Salvador
PA Esteve Quimica, S.A., Spain
SO PCT Int. Appl., 29 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA Spanish
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9854149	A1	19981203	WO 1998-ES145	19980525
	W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, GW, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
ES	2122941	A1	19981216	ES 1997-1169	19970529
	ES 2122941	B1	19990701		

AU 9873365	A1 19981230	AU 1998-73365	19980525
AU 730140	B2 20010301		
EP 992495	A1 20000412	EP 1998-920547	19980525
EP 992495	B1 20040204		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL, SE, PT, IE		
JP 2002502386	T2 20020122	JP 1999-500279	19980525
AT 258920	E 20040215	AT 1998-920547	19980525
ZA 9804466	A 19981201	ZA 1998-4466	19980526
US 6617457	B1 20030909	US 2002-424673	20020617

PRAI ES 1997-1169 A 19970529
WO 1998-ES145 W 19980525

AB Quinapryl hydrochloride (I) is obtained by hydrogenolysis of quinapryl benzyl ester by treatment in an alc. solvent, with hydrochloric acid or with a solution of hydrogen chloride in isopropanol and hydrogenation; removing the solvent; addition of toluene to precipitate I as the toluene solvate;

treating said solvate with a class 3 solvent to form a solvate of quinapryl hydrochloride from which it can be dry-removed without degradation; and drying the solvate to yield I. The *crystal* structures of I and its HCO₂Et, a MeOAc solvates are also reported.

RE.CNT 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 13:28:40 ON 15 APR 2004)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 13:28:52 ON 15 APR 2004

L1 STRUCTURE UPLOADED
L2 0 S L1 EXA
L3 3 S L1 SSS FULL

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:30:09 ON 15 APR 2004

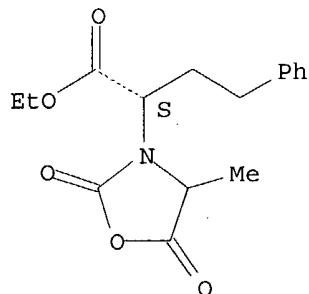
L4 20 S L3
L5 1 S L3/PUR

=> d 13 1-3

YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM FILE 'REGISTRY' - CONTINUE? (Y)/N:y

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 3 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
RN 295792-79-9 REGISTRY
CN 3-Oxazolidineacetic acid, 4-methyl-2,5-dioxo- α -(2-phenylethyl)-, ethyl ester, (α S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
FS STEREOSEARCH
MF C16 H19 N O5
SR CA
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, CASREACT

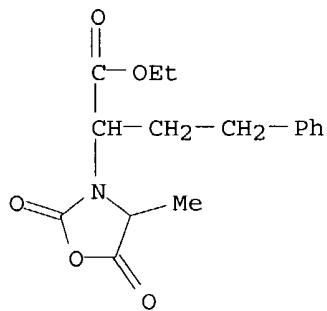
Absolute stereochemistry.



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 3 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
RN 101820-39-7 REGISTRY
CN 3-Oxazolidineacetic acid, 4-methyl-2,5-dioxo- α -(2-phenylethyl)-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
FS 3D CONCORD
MF C16 H19 N O5
SR CA
LC STN Files: BEILSTEIN*, CA, CAPLUS, CHEMLIST
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)

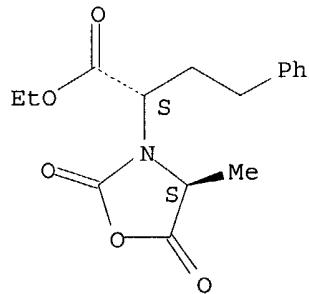


PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

2 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
 2 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 3 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 RN 84793-24-8 REGISTRY
 CN 3-Oxazolidineacetic acid, 4-methyl-2,5-dioxo-alpha-(2-phenylethyl)-, ethyl ester, (alphaS,4S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
 OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
 CN 3-Oxazolidineacetic acid, 4-methyl-2,5-dioxo-alpha-(2-phenylethyl)-, ethyl ester, [S-(R*,R*)]-
 OTHER NAMES:
 CN N-[1(S)-Ethoxycarbonyl-3-phenylpropyl]-L-alanine N-carboxyanhydride
 FS STEREOSEARCH
 MF C16 H19 N O5
 LC STN Files: BEILSTEIN*, CA, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, USPAT2, USPATFULL
 (*File contains numerically searchable property data)

Absolute stereochemistry.



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

18 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
 18 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

=> d bib abs hitstr

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 2001:851135 CAPLUS
 DN 135:371993
 TI Methods for crystallization of N-(1(S)-ethoxycarbonyl-3-phenylpropyl)-L-alanine N-carboxyanhydride
 IN Fukae, Masafumi; Ueda, Yasuyoshi

PA Kaneka Corporation, Japan
SO PCT Int. Appl., 41 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2001087858	A1	20011122	WO 2001-JP4059	20010515
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 2001056758	A5	20011126	AU 2001-56758	20010515
	SI 20817	C	20020831	SI 2001-20002	20010515
	EP 1283204	A1	20030212	EP 2001-930174	20010515
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
	TW 527351	B	20030411	TW 2001-90111623	20010515
	HR 2002000122	A1	20030430	HR 2002-122	20020211
	US 2002137944	A1	20020926	US 2002-19318	20020424

PRAI JP 2000-141717 A 20000515
JP 2000-330339 A 20001030
JP 2000-352892 A 20001120
WO 2001-JP4059 W 20010515

AB A solution of N-(1(S)-ethoxycarbonyl-3-phenylpropyl)-L-alanine N-carboxyanhydride (I) in a good solvent therefor is added to an aliphatic hydrocarbon solvent to crystallize the N-carboxy anhydride while inhibiting the compound from separating out as an oily matter or scale. In

this process, an aliphatic hydrocarbon solvent is gradually added to a solution of I in a good solvent therefor at a temperature of 60° or lower over a 1/4 h or longer to crystallize I. This process is suitable for crystallization of I

in an industrial scale without oil formation or scaling to give I of high purity with large grain diameter, good powder characteristic, and good handlability. I is used as an common intermediate for a series of angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors which are used for the treatment of hypertension. Thus, 32 g COCl₂ was blown into a solution of 25 g N-[1(S)-ethoxycarbonylphenylpropyl]-L-alanine in 500 mL CH₂Cl₂, refluxed for 8 h on an oil bath (50°), distilled to remove CH₂Cl₂ containing COCl₂ and HCl, and treated with CH₂Cl₂ to give a .apprx.62 weight% solution of I in CH₂Cl₂ (98% yield). The above solution (63.2 g) was added dropwise to 250 mL n-cyclohexane at -12° over a period of 1 h, stirred at the same temperature for 1 h in a good solvent/aliphatic hydrocarbon solvent weight ratio of

0.15. The precipitated I crystals were filtered under reduced pressure, washed with 50 mL n-hexane, and dried at 25° for 1 h under reduced pressure to give I (93% recovery, 98% purity, <99% e.e. optical purity, and average grain diameter 50 µm). An amount of scaling adhered on

the wall of the vessel was .apprx.6 weight%.

IT 84793-24-8P, N-[1(S)-Ethoxycarbonyl-3-phenylpropyl]-L-alanine N-carboxyanhydride

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PUR (Purification or recovery)

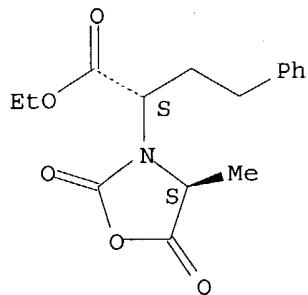
; SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)

(methods for crystallization of N-[1(S)-ethoxycarbonyl-3-phenylpropyl]-L-alanine N-carboxyanhydride from combination of good solvent and aliphatic hydrocarbon)

RN 84793-24-8 CAPLUS

CN 3-Oxazolidineacetic acid, 4-methyl-2,5-dioxo- α -(2-phenylethyl)-, ethyl ester, (α S,4S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RE.CNT 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

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